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The Evans & Grapevine

Los Angeles, Calif.

VOL. 2

MARCH, 1952

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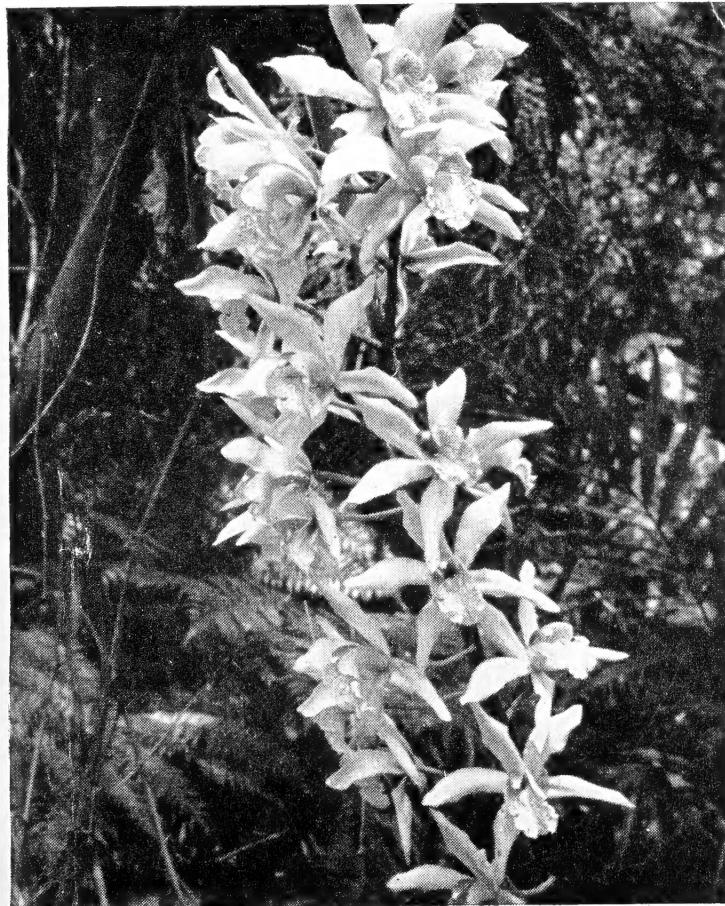
COST OF CYMBIDIUMS FROM BURMA SHAVED

U.S. Department of Agriculture

LIQUIDATION! DISPOSAL! SALE! ETC.

Cymbidium Orchids—originally from Burma and for the last quarter century naturalized citizens of Southern California—are now quite comfortably established as garden favorites in this area. Certain varieties begin to flower before Christmas and as the season advances they are joined by more and more rivals but it is in the month of March that these outdoor Orchids really launch a display worthy of their name.

We are pleased, therefore, to be able to call your attention this month to an opportunity to start or add to your collection of Cymbidiums at a very reasonable cost. This is made possible because a commercial grower of these plants for cut-flower purposes is liquidating his enterprise and has commissioned Evans and Reeves to sell the entire stock of flowering size plants at prices considerably under cost. (For as little as seven dollars you may purchase a Cymbidium plant in bloom which can bring you years of garden interest and pleasure.)



In support of this assertion we would like to point to our own display planting of these Orchids in our main lathhouse. Relatively small plants were set out here about six years ago and though since accorded a minimum of attention have prospered to the extent that individual plants now bear as many as three hundred blossoms! What has been done here might be easily duplicated on an equal or smaller scale in thousands of local gardens and we honestly feel that dollar for dollar nothing will give you more gardening satisfaction.

Many colors are represented in this offering—pink, rose, green, yellow, brown, etc., in large sizes and small. All will be potted in a manner which will permit their culture as pot plants if desired, or, if a garden planting is planned, an added saving may be effected by transferring the Orchids directly to the prepared soil.

It's Time For...

Azaleas, English Primroses, balled perennials, certain choice unusual shrubs, and a last look at late-flowering Peaches and Crabs. March is also the month to get ready for summer bloom.

Have you yet heard that **all Azaleas dont grow in the shade?** Many of the SOUTHERN INDICAS are actually better in at least half sun, and near the ocean even full sun. This strain is also faster growing, larger growing, and best obtained in small sizes at \$1.50 and \$1.85 — two shades of purple, two whites, light salmon, shell pink, and a good frank red.

Primula polyantha (English Primrose) is one of Evans and Reeves' specialties grown from selected seed in our own lath-houses, and this year we offer an even larger selection of this priceless perennial at the same old price of \$2.50 a blooming dozen in three-inch pots—blues, yellows, multicolor pinks and reds, and whites (cream to chalk white).

Balled perennials are best in by April —DELPHINIUMS in three shades of blue, two of violet, two of lavender, and two whites (white bee and brown bee) at 45 cents each; CANTERBURY BELLS in pink, white, light or dark blue at 50 cents; COLUMBINE in blue, pink, white or yellow, 50 cents; FOXGLOVES in white or pastels, 50 cents.

Three outstanding **shrubs** you must not miss are JACOBINIA PAUCIFLORA, a small red-and-yellow shade shrub that's been blooming all winter and still is (\$1.25, one gallon); HELLEBORUS CORSICUS, also low and for shade, green-flowered, with gray-green three-parted toothed leaves, especially effective with Mahonias and Holly, \$2.50, one gallon cans; and GENISTA MONOSPERMA, the very fragrant snow-white, large-growing broom so adaptable to dry gardens, \$4, five gallons.

Right this month is the time to see the best of all in flowering ornamental deciduous trees—the **late-flowering Peaches and Crabs** priced \$5.50 to \$22.50. Of the former we offer the incomparable HELEN BORCHERS very double light-pink; PURITY — white, and cerise; the superlative Peach RED SILVER, \$3.75 each (red flowers followed by silver and red leaves); and the new pink ALTAIR which also produces edible fruit. Crabs, \$3.50 to \$5.50 (none of which bloom heavily every year in immediate coastal areas), include the well-known dwarf, BECHTEL, a little tree with flowers (after leaves appear) like Cecil

Hugh Evans

Some years ago I carried on a correspondence with a Mr. Turley in New South Wales, who, going out from England to Australia as a boy, was so much impressed by the beauty of **Bougainvilleas** he saw flowering there, that he induced the people of Ipswich to adopt the Bougainvilleas as the floral emblem of the city with the result that literally thousands of them were planted. Before very long people came from all over Australia to admire the marvelous display of color afforded by these plants, with the consequence that the city became famous for its beauty and the townspeople reaped a handsome profit from the money spent by those who came to admire.

I have from time to time heard people complain that Bougainvilleas grew too large and were difficult to keep within bounds, but this objection, if it is an objection, cannot apply to some of the new varieties recently introduced, which can be grown either as vines or shrubs. Indeed, in Florida, Bougainvillea Barbara Karst is used principally as a flowering shrub as it is a profuse bloomer, and easily kept in hand. When well established in a warm sunny spot an occasional dose of fertilizer and infrequent but good watering is about all the care these plants require.

In Santa Barbara, Laguna and San Digeo you encounter these wonderful color bearers on every hand. We who live in the warm coastal and foothill regions should plant them more extensively as vines or shrubs, for hedges and ground covers, for they are unsurpassed in their full sumptuous splendor.

Brunner roses; MALUS FLORIBUNDA VARIETY ARNOLDIANA, a slow dwarf with wonderful flat head, pink and white single flowers; M. ELEYI, a faster, growing, slightly pendulous tree with red stems and almost red flowers; and two brand new ones from Oregon, M. SPECTABILIS ALBA PLENA with double white flowers; and M. SPECTABILIS RIVERSII, double pink flowers and large green fruit.

Now we must take hurried stock of **getting the garden ready for summer.** Start Dahlia tubers, 50 cents and 75 cents each; Tuberous Begonias, Tigridia, \$1.50 a dozen, and Tuberoses, \$1.50 and \$2.50 a dozen. **Dig, divide and spray** (Black Leaf 40 and

(Continued on next page)



RARE PLANTS

UGLY DUCKLING

You've seen the scene in movieland Malaya: pan in on a jungle clearing bounded by tall reeds, deserted until suddenly the eye picks up the stealthy shadow of a tawny tiger behind the living screen. Well, we've got it! That is, the grass!

Thysanolaenus maxima, a botanical mouthful known to intimates as "Tiger Grass" for obvious reasons, is a home gardener's dream. But not for the first years of its life. Its ultimate beauty and utility, both real and great, are achieved only after it passes through an awkward adolescence when it resembles nothing so much as vitamin enriched crab grass! Once released from this repressed youth, however, it leafs forth into a handsome bamboo-like clump of six foot or more stems bearing knuckled lanceolate leaves of glossy green nearly two feet long and four inches wide.

It stays that way, and herein lies its utility. Unlike the burgeoning bamboos which often grow to towering heights, Tiger Grass maintains a human proportion suiting it to the low one-story conception of contemporary architecture, and, once achieving a tight clump of attractive proportions, it retains that area, without sending up still another, taller culm into the lawn or nearby brick terrace as you may have seen the magnificent bamboos do. Plants in one gallon containers, requiring a tolerance of the plant's youthful vagaries, are \$1, while two-year plants ready for the adult transformation are \$4.75.

TO THE

Root of the Trouble

Rain came, then wind, not a hurricane, just a good stiff breeze. This combination took its usual, and often unnecessary, toll in fallen trees.

The root structure of trees is as varied as are their branches, foliage, or fruits: some admittedly not naturally strong rooting, others famous for the tenacity with which they cling to mother earth. However, any or all may be assisted in performing their natural function of taking up the necessary food from the soil and of providing anchorage.

A normal, healthy tree must have a good root spread. At the time of planting an irrigation trench around the tree three or four feet in diameter was perhaps sufficient but do not continue to water and feed in this area only as the tree develops. Instead gradually widen this area so that the roots keep reaching out. Slant the grade away from the tree so that the moisture reaches out, too.

In addition to attaining a good root spread also try to get the roots down by deep watering. Various situations will call for various methods such as the subject being located in a lawn. Here the obvious problem is to get water and food down beyond the turf. For just this purpose there are several good watering devices obtainable, or an iron bar of about one inch diameter can be used to punch holes as indicated by the spread and height of the tree. Via these holes apply water and, as needed, fertilizer.

Roots will go out after water. Put water where you would have roots. It is not always as simple, as in the case of a tree in the lawn, but usually it can be worked out. Care along these lines may save you a tree when the rains come and the wind blows.

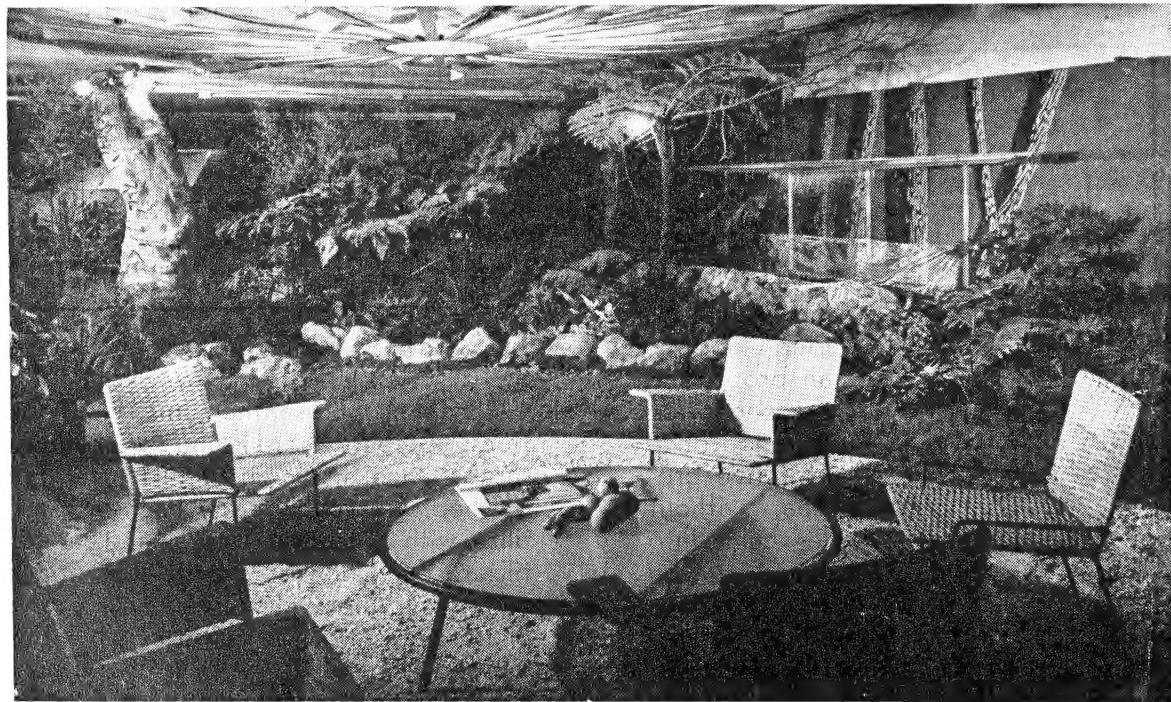
IT'S TIME FOR . . .

(Continued from opposite page)
Chlordane) **Chrysanthemums.** Plant Carnations, 45 cents each. **Prune** spring-flowering shrubs while in bloom or just after they've finished. **Cut back** leggy Fuchsias and **fertilize** with cottonseed meal and liquid fertilizer. **Feed lawns** Grorite (Bowsoilyfe if new lawn), **Citrus** the same, except when in bloom set fruit with Sulphate of Ammonia applied in holes at the drip line. **Start pest control.** **Feed** Gardenias Sulphate of Ammonia and Irontone.

See the latest ideas and introductions

AT THE 1952 INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW

Hollywood Park, March 22nd to 30th



EVANS & REEVES PRIZE-WINNING DISPLAY, 1951